THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's,"

The third volume of Lippincott's Magazine opens with a holiday number, full of stories and sketches interesting and readable at any time, but particularly so about the Christmas and New Year season. To begin with, we have the first instalment of the new serial novel, "Beyond the Breakers," with a fullpage illustration by Mr. E. B. Bensell. Messrs. R. H. Stoddard, George H. Boker, and Bayard Taylor contribute "Poems for a Golden Wedding." T. C. de Leon discourses about "Christmas l'antomimes." Here is a description of "Boxing-Night" at Drnry Lane :-

As it is the blest province of Fairy-land, let us put on our magic cap, set back some dozen ticks of the year-hand that will run so fast round the dial of our life-clocks, and, presto we are in the pit of "Drury Lane" on Boxing-Night of '55. Lights are up, but the curtain is not; and yet the house is jammed—boxes, pit, and galleries - not perhaps with an audience so select as on other nights, but with one of solid respectability. Stately dowagers are slowly fanning themselves, and settling comfortably in their seats for a long session; grave old gents wipe their specs carefully be-fore adjusting them to study the bill; little Miss, with flaxen plaits, has a sparkle in her eye and a bright spot in her cheek that for-bode many a delighted nudge into the portly pannch of the well-fed "grocery-person" by her side; young Oxford men rove blases round the stalls, trying to look at the audience, but furtively eying the curtain; while still younger Master J. Bull eats lollipops with a furious, but, alas! vain resolve to dissolve the lump in his throat from anxiety for the overture.

The prompter's bell! The curtain rises,

and, the lollipop effort suspended, Master J.
Bull may yet be reserved for the Chiltern
Hundreds. As usual, a play precedes the
pantomime—the dessert of the great feast of
fun set forth on Boxing-Night. This time we
have Little Toddleling given as only Charles have Little Toddlekins, given as only Charles Matthews can give it, and followed by his intensely funny Trying It On. The audience sits respectful and attentive—what audience would not to the King of Comedy ?-but it is the attention that protests against being amused very much before the object of the evening appears. At last the comedies are over. Perhaps, not being as young as we were, for all our fairy cap, we give a little quiet sigh to ourselves that they didn't last

If we do, it is drowned in the first notes of the overture, founded on that popular air,
"The Rat-catcher's Daughter," with a chorus
of cat-calls, pleasant chaff and whistles from
"the gods;" for Boxing-Night allows many liberties, even in Old Drury. The overture ends, a hushed stillness falls upon the house, and the curtain rolls up on the pantomime. It is a clever effort of Mr. Blanchard, bearing the comprehensive title of Hey-Diddle-Diddle; or, Harlequin King Nonsense and the Seven Ages of Man.

The first age shows King Nonsense upon his throne, surrounded by Little Red Riding-Hood, Simple Simon, Mother Hubbard, Little Boy Blue—the whole Court of Nursery rhymes. The Spirit of Common Sense, petitioning the King for a little more sense in nursery literature, is interrupted by the sudden entrance of Routine and Red Tapeburlesques of official tardiness; the first with inkstand for cap and huge placards of salient abuses, and the latter made up like a giant bundle of his namesake. After some talk and more gesture, the influence of Common Sense banishes these unpleasant parties to Noodledom for lite. This prelude affords many capital hits at local abuses, especially the Circumlocution Office.

The second age, the School-boy, shows beautiful scenery of the village of Prettywell, with the traditional pedagogue, Dr. Syntax, meting out grim tasks to the disgust of audience and terror of nrchins, until, playing at cricket with the latter, a well-directed ball sends him, with true pautomimic justice, into the stream beyond

With the third age—the Lover sighing like a furnace-the mise-en-scale improves in brilliance; and the fourth—the pard-like Soldier introduces much pantomimic fun and trickery by a double troupe, with two Harlequins, two Clowns, and two Columbines, aided by an admirable ballet corps. The other ages have each its appropriate scene, till, in the seventh, a charge from the snowy winter of old age to the "realms of perpetual summer" gives a dazzling fairy transformation. The fairy becomes Columbine, and King Nonsense, Pantaloon, ready to grant all her desires; so in the midst of golden showers and red fire Virtue is-as ever-rewarded, and the curtain drops.

Throughout, the audience gives signs, frequent laughter and loud applause, of its keen relish of the humor and delight at the brilliance of the scenic pageant. At the last transformation, all rise to their feet with one impulse, and a perfect storm of applause and braves follows the fall of the curtain, continuing till it slowly rolls up again on hastily reposed fairies and tired actors. Mr. Blanchard shows much experience in the dramatic construction of the piece, though it be but a thread of plot on which to string some admirable hits at the humors of the time, and the management of the machinery could scarcely be improved. Through its aid the production of illusion is complete; and nothing on the other side of the Atlantic can compare with the London theatre in this regard, and in that of transformation tinsel. Fairies flit, Clowns fly, and Harlequins disappear as if by their own volition, with never a click to tell of springs and trap-doors. Tinsels, zinc, and gauze are so artistically handled that the solid masses of varied light-crossing and recrossing, yet retaining each its individual color—blend the whole into a scene of almost real enchantment.

But the pantomime is over. Master Bull's eyes have already begun to draw straws, and more than one chubby cheek rests quietly on the friendly shoulder near. The curtain rolls down again; Master Bull wakes, dizzy but still delighted; the gas is lowered, and we step out once more into the nipping, foggy air of Box-

"The Blue Cabinet: a Christmas Story," is by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "The Old Year and the New," a poem, is by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke; "The Secret Agent" is an interesting sketch of one of Napoleon the Third's familiars, which may be true or not; "Justice for Blue-Beard" is an attempt to relieve the memory of the nursery hero from some of the obloquy which rests upon it. "Cross and Crown" is a poem by Edgar Fawcett. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis concludes her short story entitled "The Pearl of Great Price." From "The Parisian's New Year," by George M. Towle, we make the following extract:-

New Year's day is the beggar's carnival. The majesty of Imperial law for once unbends, and Monsieur the gen-d'arme on this day passes the mendicant without a word, and lets him pursue his lowly trade in peace. Were you to go out a day or two before New Year's, to go out a day or two before New Year's, pany with my father, my sister, and my chief men any of the great highways which con-secretary, Mr. John L., Burk, and arrived at the

verge from every direction to the capital, you would see troops of forlors, orippied, blind, ragged creatures wending their difficult way to the city, which they almost think to be made of gold. The Jour de l'An is the only day of all the year when they may beg, dance, and sing without molestation. There are people with all sorts of misfortunes, visible and invisible: there are merry beggars, im-pudent beggars, melancholy beggars, young beggars and old, organ-grinders and "something ean" grinders singers, dancing beggars, and monkey-show beggars. Here they are, lining the long streets as far as eye can reach, raising the veriest hubbub of pandemonium with their harps and their cracked voices, their caterwauling and drumming. They have a mighty harvest, poor souls! for the people are all kindly on this day, and centime pieces rattle down generously from the windows of every story. And there are not a few contrasts on this day, which bear a romantic tinge and show in glaring colors how wonderful are the vicissitudes of life. That stout, gaudily-dressed old dame you saw dashing down the Rue de Rivoli in a coach and livery, on her way to call on the Countess de la Potfeuille, was twenty years ago a chesnut-woman on the corner of Rue Vivienne, and has made a goodly fortune ont of that plebeian but paying trade. But here, under your window, as you gaze out upon the human New Year's kaleidoscope, totters an old, broken-down, shattered-topieces, utterly wretched-looking woman, her grey hair streaming disordered about her yellow and wrinkled face, her miserable bonnet awry, and her ragged garments covered with dust. She, too, once rode in her carriage and livery, and made fashionable calls on countesses, and had her lofty house in Faubourg St. Germain; nay, it was said she had even been presented at the court of the patriarchal Louis Philippe, and could show descent from some of the bluest blood in France. The poor shattered creature mumbles as she looks up you, and stretches out her feeble hand shaking with paralysis, eagerly clutching the two-sous pieces which you throw down. is a victim of Parls vice—deserted her hus-band, ran away with a soldier, hurried back to Paris when she was deserted in turn, went on the stage and grew crack-voiced there, and then was thrown upon resources far more horrible—the old, old story, yet new and touching with every heroine. Piace these two women side by side—what a startling picture of human change! There is intelligence, descent in rags—vulgarity and coarseness in prosperous panoply!

Jane S. Austin contributes a story entitled 'Nor Dead nor Living," and Karl Blind discusses the question, "Will Spain be a Republic?" A Christmas story entitled "Golden Dreams," by Albert Fabre, and "Our Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day," conclude a number that has a sufficient variety to suit all tastes.

MODERN REAL-LIFE ROMANCE.

Another Version of the Meade-Landis Case-Lunacy of the Commodore-What Drove the Gallant Tar to Madness-Why and How He was Confined-Personal Explanation of Mr. Charles K. Landis.

The confinement of Commodore Meade in a lunatic asylum and his subsequent discharge and the peculiarities connected with the case' have naturally awakened a deep interest in the public mind, and several partial versions of the affair have from time to time appeared. The tollowing clear and full statement of the whole case is from a gentleman most deeply interested, Charles K. Landis, Esq., of Vineland, the gentleman whom the Commodore threatened to put to death at all hazards:

o'That I have ta'en away this old man's daughter The very head and from of my offending Hath this extent, no more."—Othello.

FD. EVENING TELEGRAPH: -As numerous re ports have been published in the papers giving in incorrect statement of the case o. Commodore Meade, and as my own name has been made more prominent than the truth of the circumstances fairly admit—in short, 'that I had Commodore Meade arrested upon a criminal charge, and that when he could not be held upon that charge, I had him incarcerated in a lunatic asylum upon the certificate of two Tombs physicians," I beg the liberty of setting myself right before the public. I have heard of men in olden times attacking castles and taking their wives by force. I have heard of their taking them out of third-story windows, and I have also heard of their quietly walking away and getting married; but I never heard before, either in history or fiction, of a man first containing his intended father-in-law in a lunatic asylum and then immediately marryihis daughter, and I am not ambitious to be the

one to start such a precedent.

I first met my wife at the Commodore's own house, in Washington, last January. I was then told that it was worth as much as a man's life to pay any attention to his daughter. Of the mber of suitors who had been actually driven away by force of arms, upon further inquiry, ascertained this to be a fact. When I had cided to propose to my wife I sent a formal notice to him, and request for his consent. His answer to this was a peremptory order to desist from all attentions to his daughter, reiterated by another letter threatening serious conse-quences in case I continued those attentions, id placing the grounds of his objection as follows:-First, my age; second, my religion; third, being an entire stranger. Being at the time thirty-four years old, I was at a loss to know whether he meant that I was too young or oo old. I did not care about adopting any new religion, and being tally his equal in birth and ducation, and having lived for eleven years apon my own estate in New Jersey, "with my canner on the outward wall," I could not pos-

sibly sympathize with the last objection.
In respect to the last letter I consulted his Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, Father Franciali, of Brooklyn, formerly his priest, Admiral Hiram Paulding, the father-inlaw of two of his sons, Charles A. Meigs, of New York, his brother-in-law, and other members of his family, and they all advised me to pay no attention to it, "that the Commodore was suffering under aberration of mind, and had seen in this state for some time." This I fully believed, as I knew that the Commodore had suffered great injustice from the Government, in being unjustly kept out of a claim, amounting, I believe, to millions of dollars, even after the legality and justice of the claim had been ully established, and, also, that from some personal jealousies he had suffered injustice in his court martial for the loss of the San Jacinto, and had not been awarded the rank and pro-motion which he deserved, which, to an officer, worse than death. The letter itself was

incoherent. After this I was informed that the Commodore was watching around the Staten Island ferries, that he might shoot me at the first opportunity. I continued my attentions the same, and would have blushed at the thought of anything like personal danger influencing my conduct. For some time previously my marriage was appointed to take place on the 14th of October, at the residence of my wife's uncle, Charles A. Me'gs, Esq., of Staten Island. A few days before I received a warning that the mind of the Commodore was disturbed, and that he would shoot me for certain in case he saw me. I de cided, however, that on the 14th of October I would cross the ferry in open daylight, in an open carriage, and stand any amount of shoot-ing that was necessary. I felt that men had often risked their lives for objects less worthy

On the 14th I crossed the ferry safely, in com-

he had performed a melancholy task the pre-ceding day—that of placing the Commodore in the Bloomingdale Asylum; that for months past he has been threatening different people; that he had threatened the lives of Mr. B. F. Corlies, Mr. Melgs, Secretary Welles of the Navy, and his son: that upon his person several revolvers had been found, and four more revol-vers in his valise; and that he had a gaug of "roughs" engaged to commit violence upon my-self in crossing the river.

self in crossing the river.

Instead of this being done in order to promote my marriage, it was done only from motives of humanity, and it was expected that upon such humanity, and it was expected that upon such a terrible occurrence in the family I would postpone the marriage or break it off. The family was also of this disposition. I requested, however, that the marriage should take place. My affianced was not responsible for this heart-rending misfortune, and, besides, if she had lost her beauty, or met with any other misfortune, or if all the family had suddenly become lunatics, I would have been all the more anxious to have the replace and the power to protect her. have the right and the power to protect her. I married her, thank God! and, with His help, mean to stay married, and shield her all her life from every evil that may threaten.

My marriage has received the approbation of every member of my wife's family excepting the Commenders.

Relative to the Commodore's confinement, I and no hand in it; nor had my wife; nor did I know of it before the morning of my marriage but I have seen letters from Secretary Welle of the Navy, and from General George G. Meads and others, approving of the confinement of the Commodore upon the ground of insanity, and xpressing surprise that it had not been done

The Commodore was placed in confinement by his son, Lieutenant-Commander B. W. Meade, who is now in the Pacific Ocean, in command of the United States steamer Saginaw, and conse quently was not present at the trial in New York, but was simply represented by counsel.

If the Commodore has recovered his health there is no one more joyed at it than myself, or who can wish him better health or a longer life.

CHARLES K. LANDIS,

Vineland, N. J., Dec. 10, 1868.

[From a perusal of the above it will be seen

that Mr. Landis has been a careful student of the sensational style. His courtship and marriage of the Commodore's daughter, as narrated by himself, would not be out of place in the columns of the New York Ledger .- ED. Eve.

The Alaska Purchase Money.

The air is full of rumors about the disposition made by Baron Stoeckl of the purchase money for Alaska, which was appropriated by Congress in July last. An examination of the Treasury Department records develops the fact that the warrant of seven million two hundred thousand dollars was drawn in favor of Baron Stoeckl, who gave it to G. W. Riggs, the banker of this city, Mr. Riggs went to Secretary McCulloch with it and had it made payable in Washington. He then asked for the loan of \$200,000 in legal tenders, as he had some payments to make out of it at once, and could not or did not want to wait until he could send the gold to New York

Mr. McCulloch at first refused to have anything to do with such an arrangement, but as Mr. Riggs was urgent he got General Soinner to consent, and the legal-tenders were loaned on the gold, and were subsequently returned and the gold all released. The first check given by the gold all released. The first check given by the Treasury was dated August 1, and was made payable to the order of G.W. Riggs for \$7,000,000 in coin. It was indorsed by Mr. Riggs to S. S. & C. Ward, of New York, and by them indorsed and the money paid to H. F. Vaile, of the Bank of Commerce of New York, by the Sub-Treasury, on August 4, three days after it was given. Upon August 1 next a check was given for \$100,000 in coin, and made payable to Riggs & Co., and was paid to W. A. Jenkins, in New York, on August 4. The next one was upon August 3, for \$25,000 to The next one was upon August 3, for \$25,000 to coin, and was paid through the same source. The next ore was given upon the same date, but late int he atternoon, for \$35,000 in coin, and passed to Van Dyck's Sub-Treasury through the same channels as the two previous ones. No call was then made upon General Spinner for any more until September 9, when a coin check for \$20,000 was issued, and was indorsed to Riggs & Co., and receipted for by "J. Purnett;" and the last was for the balance, \$20,000 in coin, upon September 16, and passed through the same source as the previous one.

connected with Congress or with any of the New York newspapers, who are alleged to have received these checks, ever indorsed them, for they have been collected at the Treasury Department Any one can see these checks by calling on General Spinner. There is no possibility of Mr. Spinner being in any way cognizant of the use this money was applied to, nor has he authority to say in what amounts or when money shall be drawn from the Treasury by those having a right to draw it.

A statement has been made to several mem-

bers of Congress and others by a young man here, who halls from Georgia, that he has obtained, through access he had last summer to ome of the papers of Robert J. Walker, a list of how this money was disbursed, but some allowance will have to be made, for his figures are rather wild. Mr. Walker admits that he received a very large fee for his professiona services in the case while it was in the House, but says he knows nothing of what others received. He says he was employed by Baron Stoeckl) at the request of Mr. Seward. He is very much annoyed at the notoriety he has acquired in this matter, and says he will charge the attacks upon him for his part in the case to many of those members and others who failed to get a slice. An investigation will probably show that the most of this money was stolen by 'middle men" or lobbyists, and never reache the press or Congressmen to whom it is alleged to have been ould. - Washington Correspondence

French Naval Expenditure.

A very interesting table has just been published in the Revue Maritime et Coloniale. It contains the statistics of the French naval and colonial estimates for a period of 110 years, ending in 1868. The actual expenditure is added from 1820, and the running commentary maintained in the column for "remarks" explains the causes of augmentation or decrease from year to year. The earliest years in which the naval accounts are shown separately from those for the colonies are 1768 and 1760, when the reckoning was still kept in livres tournois, the franc not making its appearance until 1790; but 1000 livres being of equal value with 987 francs, the conversion into sterling presents no difficulty. The annual average of expenditure for the naval service in the two years mentioned was £690,900, which had only increased by £11,800 in 1775; but at the end of the American war, in 1783, the year of the peace of Versailles, the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure reached the large sum of £4,737,600. From this date until 1820 the naval expenditure is not distinguished from the colonial, and it is noteworthy that from the years I to VIII of the Republic there is a blank in the table, "as it was not found possible to effect the application in accordance with the votes (par exercice) of the provisional credits placed at the disposal of the Minister." The budget of the year XII (1803-4), in consequence of the armaments which followed the rupture of the peace of Amiens, was exceedingly heavy, and we must look onwards to 1855 before finding an equal expenditure. The navy and the colonies in that year (1803-4) cost no less than £9,055,-600; it was the period of the Boulogue army and flotilla. Next year there was a considerable falling off, and the expenditure for both departments for the nine years to 1813 averaged £5,435,400 annually. In 1815 the ex-

der R. W. Meade immediately informed me that he had performed a melancholy task the preceding day—that of plucing the Commodore in the Bloomingdale Asylum; that for months again occur, and the next years worthy of notice are 1840, 1841, and 1842, in the last of which, consequent on the expedition to Buenos Ayres, works at Cherbourg, the building of barracks, etc., the naval expenditure reached £4,560,300. 1847 and 1848 were very heavy years in consequence of the great increase in men and armaments which commenced in 1846. The expense in 1847 was £5,079,900. A considerable decrease at once followed the revolution, but the war in the Kast raised the expenditure to £7,110,500 in 1854, and from that to £8,684,200 and £8,360,700 in 1855 and 1856. In 1858 commenced the conversion of the fleet, which, together with the Italian war, the expeditions to China, Mexico, and Cochin China, and "the purchase of two ships in America, £560,000," appear as the causes of the increase of expense during the following ten years, for which we subjoin the figures:-...£8,307,300 1865...

It is a remarkable fact that the actual expenditure for the eight years from 1858 to 1863 and 1865 and 1866 exceeded the votes by the imperial sum of £15,543,340; in other words, it was very nearly 30 per cent. higher than the estimates. 1860 is the first year in which both estimates and expenditures are shown in these tables, and on looking back it is found that in thirteen out of the thirty-eight years, from 1820 to 1857 inclusive, the expenditure also exceeded the amounts voted by the Chambers, but only (if the excesses unavoidably due to the Spanish war in 1823-24 be deducted) by the comparatively insignificant annual average of £25,560. The French nation is said to have the best system of public accounts in existence, and the French Admiralty the best system in France, but, however that may be, it is an unavoidable conclusion that these excellent accounts do not succeed in checking lavish expenditure .- Pall Mall Gazette.

-Texas papers inveigh against the crime of cattle skinning. -The hitch in the marriage of the Czar's daughter and King Louis of Bavaria is that the latter is of the Catholic faith.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS THE HOLIDAYS

THE "BEE-HIVE."

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, chiefly Purchased at the Recent Large Auction Sales,

At about one, half the importation cost, comprising FANCY DRESS 600DS

In large variety, from 25 cents to \$1 50 per yard, DRESS SILKS AND SATINS, RICHE BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.

From \$15 to \$150. FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE. HUDSON BAY SABLE,

AMERICAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, OHINCHILLA, ETC. ETC. REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND

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A splendid collection in Velvet, Plush, Montagnac Velvet Cloths, Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan id Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks. Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties, Laces, Embroideries, Plain and Fancy Hdkfs., French Sets, Etc. Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds.

Damack Table Cloths and Napkins, Plano and Table Covers, and other useful and orgamental articles too multitudinous to enumerate, all of which

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

& C. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES. Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf14t AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

AINT BOXES AND DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, PRETTY AND NEW,

CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. JANENTZHY & CO., No. 112 South ElGHTH Street, PRESENTS .- RODGERS' AMD WOSTEN HOLM'S KNIVES, Razors, Ladies' Scissors in

cases, Table Cutlery, etc. 12 11 1mw6t No. 115 B. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRES ton Steamboat Line, The Steamboat Frenton, Stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Bobbins' Wharf, and White Hill. Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins White Hill,
Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, pec.12 10 A.M Saturday D.c.12, 2 P.M Monday, "14, 12 M. Monday, "14, 2 P.M Tuescay, "15, 5 P.M Tuescay, "15, 5 P.M Wed'day, "16, 60° t go Thurscay, "18, 1 P.M Wed'day, "16, 60° t go Thurscay, "17, 15° P.M Thursday, "17, 7 A.M Friday, "18, 5 A.M Friday, "18, 5 A.M Friday, "18, 5 A.M Friday, "18, 5 Cents.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
Transportation Company Despatch
as a Switt-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily si
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and
Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating
terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 182 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

penditure was only £1,584,700. Gradual increments again took place until 1823, when in sonsequence of the Spanish war the naval disbursements were £2,666,900. In the following year there was a considerable fall, and

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of PREMIUMS RECEIVED

... \$803,506.74 ... 145,205.06 On Fire Risks... \$948,711.80 Premiums on Policies not marked off 406,845-71 Nov. 1, 1867.

\$1,355,557 51 ...\$746,605 77 ... 148,317 72

Interest during the same period-Sal-107,498.82 \$1,002,422 31 LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above. Marine and Inland Navigation Losses... Fire Losses..... Return Premiums... 78 485 87 59,141 92 Reinsurances..... 50,586 63

\$291,585 00 ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868. 50,000-00 128,594 CO 51,500 00

24,000-00 7.000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent.

principal and interest gnar-anteed by the City of Phi-ladelphia, 300 shares stock 10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Com-5,000 pany, 200 shares stock...... North Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, 100 shares 11,300.00 stock .. 20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock...... 15,000-00

207,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties..... \$1,109,900 Par Bills Receivable for Insur-Balances due at Agencies— Premiums on Marine Poli-cles, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Com-

40,178.88 1,818.00 Cash in Drawer..... 116,563-78

\$1,647,367 80

PRILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868. The Board of Firectors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT, Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State

They have also declared a SCEIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be assed to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes,

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFI-CATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company. * No certificate of profits issued under \$25, By he Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue uness claimed within two years after the declaration of

the dividend whereof it is evidence," Thomas C. Hand, DIRECTORS. Edmund A. Souder. Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Onag,
John B. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Latourcase,
John B. Eyre,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Bamound A. Sonder,
Samuel E. Stores,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Lelper,
George G. Lelper,
Heory C. Dalett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boutton,
William G. Boutton,
William G. Boutton,
David Riegel,
Spencer M'llvaloe,
D. T. Morgan,
do.
D. T. Morgan,
do.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PRILLADBUTERA OFFICE; Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1. 1868, \$2,603,740·09. CAPITAL ACCEUED SURPLUS PREMIUMS \$100,000 04 1,015,898 85 1,184,845 20 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1807 \$33,693-22 \$350,000-06. LOBBES PAID SINCE 1829 GVER

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